Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once each week, By PHILO WHITE.] SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1826. [VOL. VII.....NO. 340.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 a annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance.*
No paper discontinued, (except at the option the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents square for the first insertion, and twenty-five ts for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

40 Dollars Reward!

BOUT ten days since, two white men, William Love, jr. and Joseph Kirk, jr. left this unty, having with them some negroes, to om they have no just title. Love is rather der the common size, slender made, and op-shouldered; has sandy hair, and is about or 26 years old; and seems to be a man of elligence and address. Kirk is a robust, portman, and well made; about 25 years old; dark hair, and is very fond of spirits. These n carried with them the following negroes, : Will, (Little) a bright Mulatto, he is out 5 feet 8 inches high, about 18 years of e, is a sour, surly-looking fellow, has little to ; said Will is a free boy, and bound to said ve, whose object it seems to be to run him and sell him. Also, two negro children, about 18 or 20 months old, the other about months old; both quite black, and about the e size. The title of said children is in dis- e. They are also supposed to have with n a Mulatto Girl, named Mary, the property George M'Math; she is a tall well formed , pert and ready spoken, quite shrewd and sible; she is about 20 years old. I will give above reward of $40 for the apprehension confinement in any jail, of all said negroes, ten dollars for either of them,—information ing given, so that they may be had.

GEORGE M'MATH.

Chatham county, N. C.
Nov. 4th. 1826. 4t41

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Henry Cress, and Henry Probst, living in Cabarrus county, on the th of June last, a Negro man by the name of OE, aged about 30 years, common sized, very ack, a flat nose, two or three of his front upr teeth gone, with small eyes a good deal nk in his head. Also, a negro woman, by the me of ANAIKY, wife of Joe; she is quite all, about 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, low small feet, very active, smokes and chews bacco. Any person who will take up said egroes, and confine them in any jail, and inform us, or Mr Noah Partee, Postmaser, China Grove, Rowan county, N. C. so that they can be ot again, shall receive $10 reward, and all easonable charges and expenses paid.

October 24, 1826. HENRY PROBST,
34 HENRY CRESS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE
State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY *to encourage the publication of the* HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE
20 000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in November next.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	180	3.600
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
450	20	9.000
1,050	10	10.000
7,366	5	36.830
9,000 Prizes,	2,886 Tickets	119,430
44,000 Blanks,	at 5 Dollars, is	119,430

Cost two Blanks to a Prize.

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞ *Tickets* in this Lottery for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles Fisher, and others, Salisbury. 21

MR. WIRT'S EULOGY.

The Eulogy delivered lately in Washington City, by *Wm. Wirt*, Esq. Attorney-General of the United States, on the characters of the late Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, ex-presidents of the U. S. has been published in pamphlet form, and the copy-right secured, for the benefit of Mrs. Randolph, the only living daughter of Mr. Jefferson. This production, we think, does not disappoint the high expectations formed of it.

The exordium is beautiful, and some of its reflections are not inapplicable to the present posture of affairs in the U. States. It is as follows:

The scenes which have been lately passing in our country, and of which this meeting is a continuance, are full of moral instruction. They hold up to the world a lesson of wisdom by which all may profit, if Heaven shall grant them discretion to turn it to its use. The spectacle, in all its parts, has indeed, been most solemn and impressive; and, though the first impulse be now past, the time is not yet come, and never will it come, when we can contemplate it, without renewed emotion.

In the structure of their characters; in the course of their action; in the striking coincidences which marked their high career; in the lives and in the deaths of the illustrious men, whose virtues and services we have met to commemorate—and in that voice of admiration and gratitude which burst, with one accord, from the twelve millions of freemen who people these States, there is a moral sublimity which overwhelms the mind, and hushes all its powers into silent amazement!

The European, who should have heard the *sound* without apprehending the cause, would be apt to inquire, "What is the meaning of all this? What had these men done to elicit this unanimous and splendid acclamation? Why has the whole American nation risen up, as one man, to do them honor, and offer to them this enthusiastic homage of the heart? Were they mighty warriors, and was the peal that we have heard, the shout of victory? Were they great commanders, returning from their distant conquests, surrounded with the spoils of war, and was this the sound of their triumphant procession? Were they covered with martial glory in any form, and was this the noisy wave of the multitude rolling back at their approach?" Nothing of all this: No; they were peaceful and aged patriots, who, having served the country together, through their long and useful lives, had now sunk together to the tomb. They had not fought battles; but they had formed and moved their great machinery of which battles were only a small, and, comparatively, trivial consequence. They had not commanded armies; but they had commanded the master springs of the nation, on which all its great political, as well as military movements depended. By the wisdom and energy of their counsels, and by the potent mastery of their spirits, they had contributed pre-eminently to produce a mighty Revolution, which has changed the aspect of the world. A Revolution which, in one-half of that world, has already restored man to his "long lost liberty," and government to its only legitimate object, the happiness of the people: and, on the other hemisphere, has thrown a light so strong, that even the darkness of despotism is beginning to recede. Compared with the solid glory of an achievement like this, what are battles, and what the pomp of war, but the poor and fleeting pageants of a theatre? What were the selfish and petty strides of Alexander, to conquer a little section of a savage world, compared with this generous, this magnificent advance towards the emancipation of the entire world!

And this, be it remembered, has been the fruit of intellectual exertion! the triumph of mind! What a proud testimony does it bear to the character of our nation, that they are able to make a proper estimate of services like these! That while, in other countries, the senseless mob fall down, in stupid admiration, before the bloody wheels of the conqueror—even of the conquror by accident—in this, our People rise, with one accord, to pay *their* homage to intellect and virtue! What a cheering pledge does it give of the stability of our institutions, that while abroad, the yet benighted multitude are prostrating themselves before the idols which their own hands have fashioned into Kings, here, in this land of the freedom, our People are every where starting up, with one impulse, to follow with their acclamations the ascending spirits of the great Fathers of the Republic! This is a spectacle of which we may be permitted to be proud. It honors our country no less than the illustrious dead. And could those great Patriots speak to us from the tomb, they would tell us that they have more pleasure in the testimony which those honors bear to the character of their country, than in that which they bear to their individual services. They now see as they were seen, while in the body, and know the nature of the feeling from which these honors flow. It is love for love. It is the gratitude of an enlightened nation to the noblest order of benefactors. It is the only glory worth the aspiration of a generous spirit. Who would not prefer this living tomb in the hearts of his countrymen, to the proudest mausoleum that the Genius of Sculpture could erect!

Of the question of "writs of assistance" which was argued in Boston in 76, by the celebrated James Otis, for the people, and of the effect produced on the mind of Jno. Adams," by Otis's argument, Mr. Wirt thus speaks:

An accident soon occurred to give brighter tinting and stronger consistency to this dream of his youth; and this may be considered as among the most efficient of those means, devised by the wisdom of Providence, to shape the character and point the energies of this high-minded young man to the advancement of the great destiny that awaited his country. The famous question of *writs of assistance* was argued, in his presence, in Boston, in February, 1761. These writs were a kind of general search-warrants, tranferable by manual delivery from one low tool of power to another, and without any return; which put at the mercy of these vulgar wretches, for an indefinite period, the domestic privacy, the peace and comfort, of the most respectable inhabitants in the colony; and even the sanctuary of female delicacy and devotion. The authority of the British tribunals in the province, themselves the instruments of a tyrant's will, to issue such writs, was the precise question to be discussed. The champion in opposition to the power was the great Otis. Of the character of his argument, and its effect upon Mr. Adams, we are not left to conjecture: he has given it to us, himself, in his own burning phraseology. "Otis was a flame of fire! With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities, a prophetic glance of his eyes into futurity, and a rapid torrent of impetuous eloquence, he hurried away all before him. *American Independence was then and there born!* And he adds—"Every man of an immense crowded audience, appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take arms against writs of assistance."

The "immense crowded audience," it is probable, left the hall with no impressions beyond the particular subject of debate. They were ready to take arms against *writs of assistance*. Not so with Mr. Adams. To him the "splendid conflagration of Otis" had set fire to a mind whose action it was not easy to restrain within narrow limits; a mind already looking out on the wide expanse of the future, and apparently waiting only for the occasion, to hold up to his country men the great revolving light of Independence, above the darkness of the coming storm. To him American Independence was then and there born; and, appealing to his own boom, he was justified in ssying, as he has done, on another occasion, in the most solemn terms, "that James Otis, then and there, first breathed into this nation the breath of life."

Mr. Wirt thus introduce mention of the first Continental Congress, which assembled at Philadelphia in 1774.

The time had now come for concerted action among the Colonies: and, accordingly, on the 5th day of September, 1774, the first Continental Congress met at Philadelphia. With what emotions Mr. Adams witnessed this great movement of the nation, it is easy for those who know his ardent character to imagine. Nor, are we left to our imaginations alone. He had been elected a member of that body: and immediately on his election, an accident occurred which relieves us from the necessity of conjecturing the state of his feelings. His friend Sewall, the Attorney General, hearing of his election, sent for him, and he came: when Sewall, with all the solicitude and importunity of friendship, sought to divert him from his purpose of taking his seat in Congress; he represented to him that Great Britain was determined on her purpose; that her power was irresistible, and would be destructive to him and all who should persevere in opposition to her designs. "I know," replied the dauntless and high souled patriot, "that Great Britain has determined on her system; and that very determination, determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant and uniform in opposition to her designs. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish with my country, is my unalterable determination." He accordingly took his seat; and with what activity and effect he discharged its duties, the journals of the day sufficiently attest.

The following is Mr Wirt's sketch of the early period of Mr. Jefferson's life:

Mr. Jefferson, by birth, belonged to the aristocracy: but, the idle and voluptuous life which marked that order had no charms for him. He relished better the strong, unsophisticated, and racy character of the yeomanry, and attached himself, of choice, to that body. Born to an inheritance, then deemed immense, and with a decided taste for literature and science, it would not have been surprising if he had devoted himself exclusively, to the luxury of his studies, and left the trials and the hazards of public action to others. But, he was naturally ardent, and fond of action, and of action, too, on a great scale; and, so readily did he kindle in the feelings that were playing around him, that he could no more have stood still while his country was agitated, than the war horse can sleep under the sound of the trumpet.

He was a republican and a philanthropist from the earliest dawn of his character. He read with a sort of poetic illusion, which identified him with every scene that his author spread before him. Enraptured with the brighter ages of republican Greece and Rome, he had followed, with an aching heart, the march of history which had told him of the desolation of those fairest portions of the earth; and had seen, with dismay and indignation, that swarm of monarchies, the progeny of the Scandinavian hive, under which genius and liberty were now every where crushed? He loved his own country with a passion not less intense, deep and holy, than that of his great compatriots; and with this love, he combined an expanded philanthropy which encircled the globe. From the working of the strong energies within him, there arose an early vision, too, which cheered his youth and accompanied him through life—the vision of emancipated man through out the world. Nor was this a dream of the morning that passed away and was forgotten. On the contrary, like the Heaven descended banner of Constantine, he hailed it as an omen of certain victory and girded his loins for the onset, with the omnipotence of truth.

On his early studies we have already touched. The study of the law he pursued under George Wythe, a man of Roman stamp, in Roman's best age. Here he acquired that unrivalled neatness, system, and method in business, which, through all his future life, and in every office that he filled, gave him, in effect, the hundred hands of Briareus; here, too, following the giant steps of his master, he travelled the whole round of the civil and common law. From the same example, he caught that untiring spirit of investigation which never left a subject till he had searched it to the bottom; and of which we have so noble a specimen in his correspondence with Mr. Hammond, on the subject of British debts. In short, Mr. Wythe performed for him what Jeremiah Gridley had done for Mr. Adams; he placed on his head the crown of legal preparation: and well did it become him. Permit me here, to correct an error which seems to have prevailed. It has been thought that Mr. Jefferson made no figure at the bar; in his own fair and neat hand, in the manner of his master, a number of arguments which were delivered by him at the bar, upon some of the most intricate questions of law; which, if they shall see the light, will vindicate his claim to the first honors of the profession. It is true he was not distinguished in popular debate; why he was not so, has often been matter of surprise to those who have seen his eloquence on paper, and heard it in conversation. He had all the attributes of the mind, and the heart, and the soul, which are essential to eloquence of the highest order. The only defect was a physical one; he wanted volume and compass of voice for a large deliberative assembly; and his voice, from the excess of his sensibility, instead of rising with his feelings and conceptions, sunk under their pressure, and became guttural and inarticulate. The consciousness of this infirmity repressed any attempt in a large body, in which he knew he must fail. But his voice was all sufficient for the purposes of judicial debate; and there is no reason to doubt that, if the service of his country had not called him away so soon from his profession, his fame as a lawyer would now have stood upon the same distinguished ground which he confessedly occupies as a statesman, an author, and a scholar.

It was not until 1764, when the Parliament of Great Britain passed its resolutions preparatory to the stamp act, that Virginia seems to have been thoroughly startled from her repose. Her Legislature was then in session; and her patriots, taking the alarm, remonstrated promptly and firmly against this assumed power. The remonstrance, however, was, as usual, disregarded, and the stamp act came. But it came to meet, on the floor of the House, an unlooked for champion, whom Heaven had just raised up for the good of his country and of mankind. I speak of that untutored child of nature, Patrick Henry, who had now, for the first time, left his native forests to show the metal of which he was made, and "give the world assurance of a man."

The Assembly met in the city of Williamsburg, where Mr Jefferson was still pursuing the study of the law. Mr. Henry's celebrated resolutions against the stamp act were introduced in May, 1765. How they were resisted, and how maintained, has been already stated to the world, in terms that have been pronounced extravagant, by those who modestly consider themselves as furnishing a fair standard of Revolutionary excellence. The coldest glow worm in the hedge, is about as fair a standard of the power of the sun. To the present purpose, it is only necessary to remark, that Mr Jefferson was present at this debate, and has left us an account of it, in his words—He was then, he says, but a student, and stood in the door of communication between the House and the lobby, where he heard the whole of this magnificent debate. The opposition to the last resolution was most vehement; the debate upon it, to use his own strong language "most bloody;" but, he adds, torrents of sublime eloquence from Henry, backed by the solid reasoning of Johnson, prevailed; and the resolution was carried by a single vote. I well remember, he continues, the cry of "treason," by the Speaker, echoed from every part of the House, against Mr. Henry; I well remember his pause, and the admirable address with which he recovered himself, and baffled the charge thus vociferated.

He here alludes, as you must perceive, to that memorable exclamation of Mr. Henry, now become almost too familiar for quotation: "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third"——("Treason!"—cried the Speaker. "Treason! treason!" echoed the House;)—may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it."

While I am presenting to you this picture of Mr. Jefferson in his youth, listening to the almost super human eloquence of Henry on the great subject which formed the hinge of the American Revolution, are you not forcibly reminded of the parallel scene which had passed only four years before, in the Hall of Justice in Boston: Mr. Adams catching from Otis, "the breath of life?" How close the parallel, and how interesting the incident! Who can think of these two young men, destined themselves to make so great a figure in the future history of their country, thus lighting the fires of their own genius at the altars of Henry and of Otis, without being reminded of another picture, which has been exhibited to us by an historian of Rome: The younger Scipio Africanus, then in his military noviciate, standing a youthful spectator on a hill near Carthage, and looking down upon the battle-field on which those veteran generals, Hamilcar and Massanissa, were driving with so much glory, the car of war!—Whether Otis or Henry *first* breathed into this nation the breath of life, (a question merely for curious and friendly speculation,) it is very certain that they breathed into their two young hearers, that breath which has made them both immortal.

NEW TELESCOPE.

Hon. *Walter Folger*, of Nantucket, has lately constructed a large and elegant *Reflecting Telescope*. It is of the *Gregorian* form, and is elevated on a strong frame, and moved with great facility, by means of nicely adjusted rack work. It is six feet nine inches in length—the speculum is five inches diameter—the local length four feet and a half. And with a power of 450, renders land objects sufficiently distinct, and preserves their true colors. The speculums are compounded of the following materials—copper, in the proportion of 32 ounces to 5 1 2 of tin, 1 of silver, 1 of brass, and 1 of arsenic—composing a very hard metal, extremely brittle, and not wrought upon but with great difficulty.

The view of the heavenly bodies, which this Telescope affords, is truly magnificent and sublime. The inequalities on the moon's surface are defined with an exactness not exceeded probably by the celebrated Telescope of *Herschel*. A few evenings ago, in the course of half an hour's glance at the moon in the first quarter, we could plainly perceive her long ridges of mountains, with multitudes of scattered protuberances and round spots of various magnitudes; some of the latter seemed like vast hollows, others presenting a conical appearance, whose shapes, when seen in a vertical direction, we could compare to nothing but ant hills. This specimen of mechanical skill and philosophical perseverance demands the admiration of every friend of genius and science.

Nantucket Inquirer.

Gen. LA FAYETTE.

An American gentleman in France, who had been on a visit to LaGrange, Gen. La Fayette's country residence, concludes a letter to his friend in the U. S. with the following paragraph:

"Around the General is a crowd of Americans generally, and I fear that many of our countrymen impose on his good nature, and that too in a manner which is distressing to every one having the least feeling of honour. I have been told, that within the last week, he has had nine applications for the loan of money; and such is the peculiarity of his situation, that he cannot refuse. I mentioned this to Mr. Brown, and he said he did not doubt the truth of the story; and told me several instances of the same kind, which came under his own personal knowledge. The old gentleman is obliged to keep many of his own countrymen; so that he has his hands full. Around him is to be found a delightful society, and the liberals assemble there as to a common centre. Amongst the company I met Mr. Benjamin Constant, the celebrated member of the Chamber of Deputies, and I think I have not seen in France a more interesting man."

TO ——.

Yes, he has wit, to know his face is pretty;
Would he had wit to know he is not witty. *L.*

THE GREEKS.

We copy the following heart-rending picture of the sufferings of the people of Greece, from the Boston Gazette. We ask the Messrs. Bayards, Howlands, Platts, &c. of New York, who have been recently filling their pockets at the expense of the suffering Greeks, to read this picture, and then disgorge, if they can, their ill-gotten treasure. *Peters'g. Rep.*

We have conversed with Mr. Miller, who visited Greece about two years ago, under the patronage of the Greek Committee of Boston; and the account he gives of the destitute and suffering condition of that oppressed people, is most appalling. It confirms the statement given in the papers for some time past, of their privations and distresses. The women and children as well as the soldiers suffered severely during the siege of Missolonghi; and so did those, afterwards, who escaped. Many chose death rather than be captured. They deprecated, above all other evils, the falling into the hands of their cruel and unfeeling enemies. The wants of most of the inhabitants of the Morea are extreme; and those captured are treated in a most brutal manner.

In Attica and Ætolia, the people are in a most destitute condition. But nothing will induce them to submit to their cruel oppressors. They are entirely devoted to free themselves from the Turkish yoke, or to be sacrificed in self-defence. They do not fear death—it is only the power of the infidel foe which they dread.

Miller says that provisions would be as acceptable to them as men or arms. Though they are not in regular disciplined armies, they unite and fight bravely when the enemy approaches, but that it is difficult to form and keep up a regular standing army. He thinks, if the Porte is otherwise occupied, as may be the case in a war with Russia, or the present difficulties with the Janissaries, that the Greeks will soon be able to recover from their suffering situation, and be free and prosperous. Mr. M. is a very intelligent man, and his opinions are entitled to full credit. He went to Greece with honorable and disinterested views—and he will always have the satisfaction to reflect, that he labored and suffered in behalf of that much injured people.

The following additional particulars are from Mr. Miller himself:

The present state of Greece is inconceivably wretched. Not only are thousands of its inhabitants destitute of clothing sufficient to protect them from the inclemency of the approaching winter, but are in want of provisions to enable them long to support life. The standard of the cross was raised in the Peleponnessus more than five years ago, since which time, the Greeks have enhibited a determination worthy of their origin; and, in many a hard fought battle, have fully demonstrated, that they will live free of the Turks, or die in arms. They have committed great mistakes, but not greater than one, acquainted with their condition, might have expected. During my residence among them, instead of being surprised at their crimes, I have often been astonished in seeing so much virtue, amidst such misery and confusion. The result of their struggle, I think, is uncertain: but any thing that can be done to relieve their present wants, will be a deed of charity, worthy of those who rejoice in lessening the aggregate of human misery. There is, indeed, enough of misery in every part of the world; but that of which I now speak, is of peculiar character, and which must reach the heart of every American. The Greeks are struggling as our fathers did, for freedom and independence; though not from a Christian, but a Mahometan power. The sacrifices they have made, I believe are greater than ever were made by any other people. They cannot submit at discretion, without jeopardising their lives, and exposing their wives and daughters to the lustful passions of a beastial soldiery. The history of former Turkish treaties teaches them what they may expect, if they submit or capitulate. What can they do? Tell me not of Turkish mercy, or Turkish faith: They are merciful only when there is fear of retaliation; and keep their promise only when it is not for their interest to break it. This is the unhappy state of Greece. For my own part, after having seen much of the nature of the present struggle, and learnt something of the character of the modern Greeks, I have no hesitation in saying, that I consider them deserving the sympathy and aid of the christian world.

Deplorable State of the SPANIARDS.

A merchant, distinguished for his talents, impartiality and good sense, (says the Courier Francoise) who lately went to Madrid, on affairs of private interest, has given us a faithful statement, on seeing the miserable and abject condition into which the Spanish people have fallen. His letter, dated August 13, contains details from which we give a literal extract:

"The wretchedness of this people exceeds all limits—it is frightful. Two-thirds of the population at Tolosa, Vittoria, Burgos, Aranda, and Buytrage, are literally without trowsers, stockings, shoes, and hats; a dirty cloak, consisting of a thousand filthy rags, coarsely patched together, covers their squalid skeletons of bodies, rendered more gaunt looking by a long beard, a haggard countenance, and a ferocious eye. At Irun, the soldiers, priests, public officers, all asked alms. At Bribiesca, a comical figure, holding in one hand a plate, and a little holy sacrament in copper in the other, asked charity for God. At Burgos I saw a horrible sight, the distribution of the dinner fragments of a convent, situated on the road leading out of the city: two hundred ragged wretches rushed promiscuously into the midde of the convent court yard, and commenced fighting with each other for bones, bread, and chick peas. Two women were drawn back by the old men, and then again by the young men. The horrible cries, mixed with exclamations, 'For God's sake,' and 'The Holy Father,' rendered the scene a spectacle, of which the distribution of sausages, during the fetes of Paris, can give you but a slight idea. On the other hand, to compensate for this, I saw in the cathedral at Burgos six candlesticks of massive silver, five feet high, which must be worth a hundred thousand crowns; six lamps of the same metal, all new, like the candlesticks, were burning night and day, while the poor have not a rush light in their dwellings. In Aranda, Buytrago, and Somo Sierra, was the same frightful misery; the shops are enough to make one shudder—filthy, empty, deserted; nothing in them but trash, and that at the highest prices."

Mr. CANNING in PARIS.

Mr. Canning's visit to Paris is a subject of much speculation and anxiety with the Court of Spain. The *legitimates* of that bigotted and degraded nation have a great aversion to this liberal English statesman. They hate him almost cordially as they do an American republican. The new and liberal constitution of Portugal, their sister kingdom, they impute chiefly to the advice and influence of the British. It is probable that France will not interfere with the internal affairs of Portugal; nor will the cautious Emperor of Austria attempt to put down the new order of things there, unless he should discover a spirit of reform spreading in his territories, and his own throne in immediate danger. The great northern Autocrat has enough to do, in keeping his own numerous subjects in order, and in watching the movements of his old enemy in the East. *Bost. Gaz.*

GREAT TALKERS.

Superficial men often talk most fluently, and in mixed companies most agreeably. They are usually gay and cheerful, for their spirits are not exhausted by deep thought, nor drawn from the things before them by absence of mind. It is an erroneous judgment, which is often formed of children as well as men, when those are supposed to possess the best parts who talk most. Excessive garrulity is certainly incompatible with solid thinking, and a mark of that volatile and superficial turn which dwells on the surface of things, never penetrates deeply enough to make any valuable discoveries. But as no rule is without exception, some deep thinkers have also been great talkers. And as universal excellence is desirable, we should labour to supply every defect. Deep thinkers should cultivate the art and habit of conversation; and fluent talkers should strive to obtain the solidity and accuracy of deep thinkers.

GIN AND WATER.

On Tuesday morning, Noah Marriot, a green-grocer at Hoddersfield, hung himself in a paroxism brought on by drinkinig gin in large quantities; and on the same day, W. Kibblethwate dropped down dead from having drank a large draught of cold water when very hot. *London Paper.*

[What a melancholly circumstance it is, that these poor fellows were not acquainted with each other: for had they been so, and Marriot had mixed *his* gin with Kibblethwate's water, both of them, in all probability, would ere been alive and merry at this very minute. *N. York Enquirer.*

Salisbury:

DECEMBER 12, 1826.

FROM THE N. C. JOURNAL.

Some writer, in a late number of the New-York National Advocate, discoursing on the subject of the Tariff, remarks that "Gold is found in North-Carolina, *the last State in the world*, from which we would expect *any thing good to come.*" (We quote from memory, not having the paper before us, but believe we quote correctly.) Has this writer forgotten, or did he never know, that the City of N. York is represented in the Congress of the United States, in part, by a native citizen of North-Carolina (Mr. Cambreleng)? Has he forgotten that Mr. Rochester,* the rival candidate to Mr Clinton, for the office of Governor of New York, is a native of North-Carolina? Has he forgotten that one eighth part of the whole number of members of the Senate of the United States, are gentlemen who were born and educated in North-Carolina? Has he forgotten, that the cotton, the tobacco, the rice, the lumber and naval stores produced in North-Carolina, form a very large portion of the exports of the City of New York, and tend materially to add to her wealth and importance?

But we took up our pen, not so much to refute the slander of this New York libeller, as to say a word to the citizens of North-Carolina. You see, and you have daily mortifying proofs of the fact, how lightly you are esteemed by the citizens of your sister states. The fault is your own. You are too supine, too unmindful of what is due to yourselves. With a soil and climate equal to any in the world—rich in minerals, and in every thing else which the bountiful Creator of Nature could bestow upon you—you *do not* improve your advantages wisely. You are, politically, too *humble*; you are afraid to put forth your strength; you are too well content to *play a second part.* Rouse up, for shame! and assume that rank which you are entitled to occupy.

[* It is said to be a fact, that Wm. B. Rochester was born in Orange county, in this state. While a youth, his father, Nathaniel Rochester, removed to the state of Maryland; and after residing there a few years, emigrated to the western part of New-York; where, by industry, enterprize, and *good luck*, he amassed a considerable fortune. Wm. was as well educated as his capacity would admit of, and embraced the profession of the law,—in which, however, he did not appear destined to rise above mediocrity; but owing to a rare combination of events, and *good luck*, he was appointed a circuit judge, which situation he soon resigned, (from conscious inability, no doubt, to perform its duties with credit to himself, or benefit to the public;) he then received the appointment of Secretary of Legation to the Congress of Panama; and, still further to thwart his destiny, his friends, with a wildness of zeal entirely unprecedented, nominated him for Governor of New-York, in opposition to *De Witt Clinton!* The public career of this young man, exhibits one of those strange freaks of fortune, which it is beyond the weakness of humanity to account for.]

Ed. West. Carolinian.

The Boston Commercial Gazette of the 20th ult. says, "the U. S. ship Erie, David Deacon, commander, arrived at New-York on Thursday forenoon, from a cruise up the Straits, and last from Gibraltar, in *thirty-six years!*" A long passage this!! We wonder if Capt Deacon had not to put his men on short allowance of provisions, before he reached port?

Col. William Duane, formerly editor of the Philadelphia Aurora, proposes commencing the publication of a new daily paper in that city, to be entitled the *New-Aurora.* He proposes issuing his paper as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant it.

A dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months, has been declared by the State Bank of North-Carolina, payable at the principal bank in Raleigh on the 1st Monday in December, and at the several branches 15 days thereafter.

South-Carolina.—The legislature of South-Carolina met in Columbia on Monday, the 27th ult. J. B. Pope was re-elected president of the senate; Job Johnson clerk, in place of William D. Martin, elected a member of congress; G. Chapman door-keeper, John Withers messenger.

John B. O'Neal was re-elected speaker of the house of representatives; Robert Anderson, clerk; Robert H. Waring, messenger; and Josias D. Gaillard, door-keeper.

The Legislature went into the election of a United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Mr. Gaillard, (which office was temporarily filled last session by the Governor's appointing Mr. Harper;) on the first ballot, the vote stood thus: for Judge Smith, 83; Judge Huger, 81. Judge Smith was formerly in the U. S. senate, but was supplanted by Col. Hayne, on account of his caucus predilections.

History of Georgia.—From a message of Gov. Troup to the Georgia legislature, we learn that Mr. Joseph V. Bevan has heretofore (for what length of time we do not understand) been in the employ of that state as historiographer. The Gov. proposes to send an Agent to England, to examine documents in the office of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, which are said to be valuable, and necessary to illustrate the early history of Georgia, the settlement of the country, its political changes anterior to the Revolution, and many events during the Revolution: and the Governor recommends Mr, Bevan to fill that agency. The Legislature and Executive of Georgia, have shown an enlightened liberality in patronizing, and affording every facility to the publication of a well-written and correctly detailed History of that state, well worthy the consideration of the Legislature of North-Carolina. A good History of this state, is a great desideratum; and as a much esteemed and very competent gentleman has undertaken the laborious task of collating and writing one, our legislative agents would, we believe, consult as much the wishes of their constituents, as they would contribute to the positive interests of the state, by affording some *certain* and efficient aid to that gentleman in the prosecution of his labors.

GEORGIA BANKS.

A considerable portion of the circulating medium in the Western extremity of North-Carolina, is composed of Georgia Bank Bills; we have thought, therefore, that the following brief statement of the condition of those institutions, would be acceptable to very many of our readers. These statements are based upon those made by the Banks themselves to the legislature of that state, now in session:

The Bank of Augusta has notes in circulation to the amount of $288,183—and specie belonging to the Bank in its vaults $243,218. The doubtful debts are estimated at $10.000, and those bad at $7.295—Amount of undivided profits $77,915.

The Planters' Bank has in specie and specie funds $257,258—Notes in circulation $493,118.

The amount of notes which the State Bank and its branches have in circulation, is $938,520—Its specie and specie funds $330,920.

The Bank of Darien has notes out amounting to $783,452, and owns of specie $13,159. Upwards of half a million of its notes are in the State Treasury. The President of this Bank, Anson Kimberly, says in his letter to the Governor, that "the losses beyond the reserved fund amount to $150.000:" which Mr. K. thinks can be made up in two or three years after the Bank gets in operation, from its profits." The Recorder says, this Bank, we think, will never again be in successful operation—and the sooner its affairs are brought to a close, the better for the individual stockholders and the state. The loss sustained at Darien is estimated $340.000, which is more than half the capital stock—The Macon Branch lost $40.000; and at Milledgeville, where nearly $1.000,000, was loaned out, only $20.000 is reported as lost. The President of the Bank thinks all its notes except those in the Treasury will be called in by the 1st of March next.

Maj. Henry Lee is said to be writing a biography of Gen. Jackson.

Noah's New-York Enquirer, in speaking of the politics of the members elected to the 20th congress from that state, says: "There are 20 members decidedly opposed to Mr. Adams's re-election, eight decidedly for him, four friendly to Mr. Clinton, and also opposed to Mr. Adams, and two doubtful. The fair estimate, without any guessing, is, that twenty-six will vote against Mr. Adams should the question unfortunately be again submitted to Congress."

It appears we were wrong in stating that Mr. Sergeant goes to South America unaccompanied by Mr. Rochester. We were led into the error, by seeing Mr. Sergeant's departure on his mission announced in many of the northern papers, which were silent as to Mr. R.

It was given out by Mr. Rochester's friends in New York, previous to the election, that he had resigned his diplomatic secretaryship; but it now seems, as we stated a few weeks since, that this was a lure thrown out for electioneering purposes at home. "A bird in hand is worth two on the wing;" he was determined to hold on to the office he had, till it was ascertained whether he could get a better. And it is not impossible but the departure of the mission to Tucubaya, was delayed to accommodate him, and *somebody else!* This is the personage whom the Bucktails laud as a modest, unaspiring man! His graceless presumption in opposing *De Witt Clinton*, is only equalled by his hypocrisy and double-dealing in relation to his secretaryship.

A *beet* grew this season in the garden of Capt. Sam'l F. Patterson, of Wilkesborough, which measured 29½ inches in length, 24½ inches in circumference, and weighed 11¾ pounds. Several others in the same garden, were nearly as large as the above.

But this is a dwarf production to one mentioned in the American Farmer. A correspondent of that paper, under date of 26th ult. writes from Worcester county, (Md.) that a *blood beet* grew in a garden there this season, which measured 3 feet round, and weighed, when cleaned of tops and washed, *twenty-six pounds!*

Dr. *Grant*, of St. Simon's Island, (Georgia,) has presented to the Agricultural Society of that district, a specimen of the *Date*, the product of St. Simons, supposed to be the first specimen of this delicious fruit ever yet produced in the country. *Savanah Georgian.*

INTEMPERANCE.

The following extract from the minutes of the Synod of North-Carolina, at their late session in this place, is published for the information of the churches. *Fayetteville Tel.*

"Whereas a Society has recently been formed, within the limits and under the patronage of the Presbytery of Orange, for the suppression of intemperance:

Resolved, that this Synod highly approve of this measure; and anticipate, with much pleasure, the happy results which they believe are likely to flow from the future operations of said Society. Synod do, therefore, cordially recommend this Society to the patronage and support of all the churches within their bounds."

The National Journal states that the receipts of the revenue for the current year, *will* equal the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the opening of the last session of Congress, [notwithstanding statements to the contrary, going the rounds of the papers] viz: $25,500,000; and that there is a prospect that the receipts of the year 1827 will be sufficient for all the branches of the public expenditure, including the sum of ten millions on account of the principal and interest of the public debt.

Official returns have been received in Albany, from all the counties in New York. They give Clinton a majority of 3488, and Pitcher 2529.

A *Sugar Cane* of this year's growth, in the vicinity of Charleston, has been left with us for public inspection. It is one of the most luxuriant growth, and evinces to what perfection its cultivation may be carried in this state. It measures about 10 feet in height, and 7 inches in circumference, *Charleston City Gaz.*

COTTON CROP.

A commercial friend has favored us with the following statement, from New York, of the quantity of Cotton exported from the Southern States for the years ending October 1, 1825, and October 1, 1826.

	1825.	1826.
From N. Orleans,	200,453 bales,	251,959 bales.
Florida,	3,000	2,817
Alabama,	58,796	71,201
Georgia,	138,000	190,542
South Carolina,	97,000	111,978
N. C. and Virginia,	72,000	88,480
Total Crop,	569,249	720,037

Shewing an increase in the year 1826, of 150,778 bales. Besides, it is presumed that the very great transition from the high prices of 1825 to the comparatively low rates of 1826, has tended to keep the article back; and the quantity withheld from the market, in the interior, and in the hands of the Planters, in some of the cotton growing States, is probably much larger than it was last year.

North Carolina Notes.—In New York, 4 per cent discount. Philadelphia, 3 per cent. Norfolk, 2 to 2½ per cent. Richmond, 2½ to 2¾ per cent. Petersburg, 3 per cent. Charleston, 2 per cent. at the latest dates.

The Augusta Chronicle of the 11th inst. states that the Troup majority is much greater than had been expected—say 13 in the House, and from 3 to 5 in the Senate. Mr. Baker of Warren, has given notice in the Senate, that he should move for a committee to consider the expediency of repealing the Congressional District Bill.

John Randolph.—Mr. Randolph is said to have used the following expressions, in the speech he delivered in the U. S. senate, which led to the altercation between him and Mr. Clay. The language is certainly very abusive;—so much so, indeed, that we very much doubt whether it was used by him in the senate:

Ed. Wes. Ca.

"This man—mankind I crave your pardon—this worm—(little animals forgive the insult)—was spit out of the womb of madness—was raised to higher life than he was born to—for he was raised to the society of blackguards. Some fortune—kind to him, cruel to us—has tossed him into the Secretaryship of State.

"Contempt has the property of descending, but she stops far short of him. She would die before she could reach him. He dwells—below her fall.

"I would hate him if I did not despise him. It is not *what* he is, but *where* he is, that puts my thoughts in action. That Alphabet which writes the names of *Thersites*, of *Blackguard*, of *Squalidity*, refuses her letters for him.

"That mind which thinks on what it cannot express, can scarcely think of him. An *hyperbole* for *meanness* would be an *ellipsis for Clay.*

It is stated in the Newport Republican that Benjamin Hazard, Esq. "has been elected *thirty-six* times in succession a Representative from Newport, without even one opposing vote."

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

For several days a report has been in circulation, that the General Government has determined that the contemplated *National Road* from Washington to New-Orleans, shall pass through Richmond and Petersburg, thence along to Raleigh, Columbia, &c. It has arisen probably from the fact, that the Post Master General has contracted for carrying hereafter the great Southern Mail of the United States on this route: but so far as respects the important undertaking above referred to, it is a mistake, for two reasons—1st, it is not known to which of the routes, the Atlantic, Middle or Western, surveyed by them, the Engineers give a preference; and 2d, even if a selection has been made, it does not rest with the Executive to act upon the recommendation of the Topographical Corps, as Congress has reserved the power to locate the Road—and will probably decide, (the information called for by the Resolution of the two Houses being laid before them,) some time during the ensuing session. *Pet. Int.*

STAMMERING.

A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper has recommended another mode of curing this unfortunate habit, which from actual experience he knows to be effectual. The plan to de adopted is, when the persons afflicted find any difficulty in speaking, to stop short, exhaust and inflate their lungs, and then try to utter the the difficult sentence. The practice, if persevered in for a day, it is said, will produce the desired effect. *Carolina Gaz.*

At the late meeting of the Woollen Manufacturers in Boston, Mr. Lawrence stated it as his opinion that $50,000,000 was invested in Manufacturing Stock in the United States.

FINANCES of GEORGIA.

The following is the amount of receipts and expenditures at the Treasury of Georgia, from the 3d Dec. 1825, to Nov. 5th, 1826:

Receipts,	$1,008,280 18
Expenditures,	216,158 13½
Balance in the Treasury,	$792,122 04½

Thomas Mann Randolph, late Governor of the State of Virginia, has been appointed by the Executive of the United States, to be Commissioner on the part of the U. States, under the act of Congress of the last session, to run the Boundary line between the State of Georgia and the Territory of Florida.

The negroes who were concerned in murdering their masters, on the Ohio river, two or three months since, have been tried in Kentucky, five of them found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

The Legislature of Tennessee by a vote [illegible] against, have re-

A fire broke out in Utica, New-York, on the 23d ult. by which property to the amount of 30 000 dollars is said to have been destroyed. The insurances were principally effected at the offices in New York. The Utica Insurance Co. have insurances on goods, which were principally saved, and their loss does not exceed 500 dollars.

Mr. Secretary Rush has been quite ill several days past with a severe bilious affection, but is now somewhat better. Mr. Secretary Barbour, who also had a severe attack, (believed to be the first illness of his whole life) continues to gain health. *Nat. Intel. 22d ult.*

Gen. Calvin Jones, of Wake Forest, has sent to our Office two *Sweet Potatoes* of this season's growth, one of which measures 3 feet in length and 6½ inches in circumference—the other measures 19¾ inches in circuference, and weighs 5 pounds. The same gentleman raised this season, a common Turnip measuring 2 feet 3 inches in circumference. *Raleigh Register.*

We shall be glad at all times, to receive from our country subscribers, in payment for the paper, any sort of produce they may have on hand, such as Beef, Pork, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Meal, Potatoes, Turnips, Pumpkins, Onions, Cabbages, or any thing else under heaven, that will keep us poor devils from starving to death. *Newport Repub.*

Mr. Monroe.—Col. Monroe has commenced the publication in the National Intelligencer, of a "memoir on the subject of his claims on the government of the United States." It will be succeeded by documentary evidence, to sustain the character of his claims, and to explain fully and satisfactorily to the American people, the course pursued by him during his two missions in France.

Louisiana.—A New-Orleans paper of October 17. says, "the crop of Sugar never looked better; and if the weather should continue dry and warm for a few weeks, there will be a luxuriant harvest. Planters will commence ginning about the last of this month, and it is reported Sugar will be ready for exportation by the 15th December. It is supposed there will be about 30.000 hhds. made this season. The Cotton planters will also have an abundant crop, notwithstanding the rot and caterpillars. Alabama, it is said, will raise upwards of 100,000 bales, the half of which will find its way, by the Tennessee river, to this place."

Among legal objections as to forms, there is one on the subject of which many of the legal fraternity appear to be uninstructed. Not long since an attempt was made to invalidate an indenture; because, though perfect in all parts, the paper on which it was written was not cut in at the top. Judge Burrough desired to look at the deed, and taking his scissors from his pocket, he quietly zig zagged it, and returned it to the *profound* lawyer by whom the quibble had been started—as a valid instrument. [*English paper.*

LABOR SAVING INVENTIONS.

There is now in this town, a Hand Grist Mill, the invention of Mr. Moses Mendenhall, of this county, the stones 12 inches in diameter, and are placed perpendicular; the machinery is very simple and easily constructed. This mill must prove very serviceable to the Southern and Western States, as it can, at a very trifling expense, be attached to a Cotton Gin or other machinery; it grinds by hand, nearly as fast as the common water mills with four feet stones. Mr. Mendenhall, the inventor, possesses considerable mechanical genius.

Mr. Benjamin Overman, of this town, has invented a Saw Mill, to go by hand, for sawing straight or circular timber for Coach Makers, &c. This is an ingenious and very valuable mechanical invention.

Messrs. Benjamin Overman and John Russell, have invented a Machine for cutting the Fur off of skins for Hatters, which has the appearance of being very useful.

Mr. Jeremiah Hubbard, of this county, has likewise invented a machine for cutting off Fur, also a Flying Shuttle Loom, for weaving plain, double or figured cloth. *Greensborough Patriot.*

The late Hurricane.—The statement we published a few weeks since, of the effects of a most unprecedented Hurricane which passed through the country a few miles above this, has been copied into most of the papers throughout the Union;—some of which appear rather skeptical of its truth. We can assure such, that "the one half has not been told." We purposely omitted giving the details of the awful ravages of the storm, as they were verbally related to us by numbers who witnessed them, fearing the public would view them as bordering too much on the marvellous. We were told of a large four-horse wagon being carried up, and torn into (perhaps) a hundred fragments—the *tire* being twisted off into half a dozen pieces; that such was the fury of the wind, it wrung geese's necks off,—&c. &c. We could fill a column with details, equally marvellous as the above, which were vouched to us by gentlemen of credibility.

The editor of the Reading (Pennsylvania) Jackson Democrat, is, therefore, wrong in saying we ask the public to "pin" their faith on *our* sleeve, in relation to the aforementioned statement. The facts, in more extravagant language than we used in publishing them, were communicated to us by men whose reputation for veracity leaves no room to suspect deception. If the Editor's "faith" needs "*pinning*" to any body's "sleeve," we must set him down as belonging to that race of skeptics who *would not believe*, "though one should arise from the dead."

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Nov. 29.

Cotton, $9 25 a 9 65; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, $6 a 6½; wheat, $1 a 1 10; whiskey, 45 a 50; peach brandy, 60 a 75; apple do. 45 50; corn, 50 a 70; bacon, 14 a 15; salt, Turks Island, 85 a 90 per bush.; molasses, 40; sugar, muscovado, 11 a 12; coffee, prime green, 18 19; 2d and 3d quality, 16 a 17; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 80 a 85; tallow, 10; beeswax, 26 a 27; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 a 6½. pr, 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, $4 a 4½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Dec. 1.

Cotton, S. Island, 14 a 22; stained do. 8 a 10 Maine and Santee, 16 a 18 cts.; short staple, 9 a 10½ cents; Whiskey, 41 a 42 cents; Bacon, 9 10; Hams, 11 a 12; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 22 a 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 17½ a 18 Inf. to good, 13 to 16

Cottons.—In Uplands there has been a fair demand, at a reduction of ½ cent on the sales of week previous. The very inferior we quoted at 8½ cents, having been taken out of market, we give the next quality—9 a 10½, embrace the transactions of the week, except one or two very choice lots, favorite brands, which brought something more.

Flour.—In this article there is no change—$6 a 6½ is continued.

Corn.—Continues in the same state as previous week. In no demand by cargo. Dealers are retailing by small quantities, at 80 cents.

Bagging.—The demand has improved, as also the price—we now quote 22 a 24.

Iron.—Russia and Swedes advancing; we quote 5 a 5½ cts. and supply small.

Groceries, &c.—Sugar. The demand has been steady for second quality Muscovados, at 10½ a 11; fair St. Croix 10½ a 11; fine Jamaica and St. Croix 11½ a 12. A small supply of Porto Rico, fair quality, arrived coastwise, the chief of which is now out of market. Of all descriptions, the stock is very low. Coffee. Of this article, we have received none of the new crop yet. There is very little prime or fine second quality in market. Small lots prime would now readily bring 17½ a 18 cents; good seconds 16; and inferior 13 a 15. Molasses. There is none in first hands, and but few hhds. in hands of dealers. The demand for this article has been considerable for shipment southwardly, at an advance of two cents on last quotations—good Matanzas is retailing at 36 cts. and ordinary to good Havana at 34 a 35—of English Islands none in market. All kinds of domestic Liquors have continued high; Whiskey in hhds. 41, bbls. 44; Northern Gin 45 cents.

North-Carolina Bank Bills ½ to 2 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 1 to 1½ dis.

CAMDEN PRICES, Nov. 25.

Cotton, 9 a 9 37½, corn, 62½ to 75; bacon, 12½ to 15; whiskey, 60 a 60; brandy, peach 65 75; brandy, apple 60 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 7 50 to 8 50; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

CHERAW PRICES DEC. 1.

Cotton 9½ a 10 cents, Corn and Meal 63 a 75; Bacon 15, and retails at 18 and 20; Flour 7 a 9 Dollars; Beef 4 a 6; Lard 12 a 15 very little in market.

NEW ASTRAL MAN.

A writer in the Washington papers who signs himself "Pythagoras" says he has discovered the cause and source of the winds, and has made various predictions which have been generally fulfilled. The Intelligencer of the 31st says:—"Papers in New-York and Virginia notice the verification of Pythagoras's prediction, as regarded the winds, on the 23d, &c. The weather subsequently has been equally favorable for him. After the 23d we had successive frosts, as he promised, and on the 24th, by a sudden and very striking change, we had a storm of wind and rain, though not from the Northeast. This, he further predicted, would clear up to-day with a cold Northwester. It was actually clearing away yesterday at 4 P. M. when our paper was closed."

The last number of Blackwood's Magazine, received in this country, contains a strange rumor, that Washington Irving is in a fair way of marrying Her Highness the Arch Duchess of Parma, the quondam wife of Napoleon! It is considered to be an idle, if not a malignant fabrication.

The gold found in the river near Quebeck, seems to have undergone a transmutation, which must be particularly unsatisfactory to the finders—after a very strict and close examination, and the application of divers chemical tests, it is decided to be nothing more than a portion of *iron ballast.*

Medical.—One of the premiums offered to the physicians of the United States by the proprietor of the Medical Recorder, published in Philadelphia, for the best essay on a medical subject, has been by a committee of physicians, of that city, unanimously awarded to Dr. John R. Lucas, of Limestone, (Alabama,) for his essay on the various diseased states of the liver. It is understood that this essay will shortly appear in the Medical Recorder.

A London critic pronounces Mr. Macready "the *most repulsive mannerist that ever trod any boards* since the days of Thespis;" "yet he has some qualities that might fill up a place." The same critic speaking of Shakspeare in conexion with Kean, says "his principal parts have been played *till the world is weary of both them and the actor.*" Mr. Price, manager of the Drury Lane theatre, is considered "*a sort of general trader in human stock,*" and the critic expresses a "hope that he will proceed in his export system with increased vivacity." What will content the snarling cur?

A young woman of interesting appearance was found guilty of adultery at the late term of the superior court in Hartford, Conn. Her paramour had been bailed, and did not appear. *Utica Intelligencer.*

Waters Smith, Esq. has been elected Mayor of St. Augustine.

Married,

In this town, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Jonathan Otis Freeman, Mr. Richard W. Long to Miss Mary Yarbrough.

DIED,

At his residence near the Catawba river, Lincoln county, N. C. on the 3d inst. Mr. John Abernathy, sen.

By Saturday's Mail.

The Legislature of Georgia have repealed the law passed at the last session dividing the state into Congressional Districts, under the operation of which, for the first time, the election of Members of Congress recently took place.

The following singular Resolutions have been adopted by one branch of the Georgia Legislature, and sent to the other for concurrence:

"Resolved, That the committee on the state of the Republic, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of framing a complaint to the House of Representatives of the United States against the President, for not removing Colo. John Crowell, the Agent for the Nation, he having been so often solicited to do so by the Legislature of the State.

"And be it further Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of framing a complaint to the House of Representatives of the United States against the President for not arresting and trying General Gaines, for the repeated insults offered to the authorities of Georgia, although the President admitted the insults to have been offered by General Gaines."

WASHINGTON, DEC. 2.

The members of the two Houses of Congress are arriving, in considerable numbers, in every stage. From the present appearances we have no doubt that there will be more than a quorum on Monday; calculating that the steam boat on Sunday and Monday, will bring in the Southern members. *Nat. Jour.*

The East Florida Herald of the 14th inst. states that a public dinner was to be given at St. Augustine on that day, to Col. JOSEPH M. WHITE, the Delegate from that Territory to Congress, who had arrived there on his way to this city. The inhabitants welcomed him with ringing of bells, and bonfires on the public square.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 1.

Mr. John Sergeant, his private secretary, Mr. W. B. Reed, and Mr. Rochester, the Secretary to the mission, left Philadelphia, on Wednesday, in the steamboat for Newcastle, where they expect to embark on board the United States ship Hornet, for Vera Cruz, thence to proceed to the Congress of Tacubaya. We believe the place where the Congress are to assemble, is about one hundred and sixty miles from Vera Cruz, and about five miles from the city of Mexico. *Balt. Patriot.*

The Legislature of Virginia will meet at Richmond on Monday next. Two members will be scratched from the present list of the Executive Council at this session, and two others will be appointed in their room. A Senator of the United States will be appointed, as Mr. Randolph's term of service will expire on the 3d of March. Messrs. Tucker, Tyler, Giles, Dade, and Floyd, are named as candidates. *Nat. Jour.*

The Stephania at N. York from Havre brings dates, to the 26th, from that place—and from Liverpool to the 23d October. No news of moment. The celebrated Talma is dead, and Russia has declared war against Persia.

Chittenden Lyon, son of the famous Matthew Lyon, is elected to Congress from Kentucky, vice Mr. Henry, dec'd. Mr. Lyon is a Jackson man—so was Mr. Henry.

23 Likely Negroes,

Stock, Crop, &c.....12 months Credit.

WILL be sold, at the late dwelling of Samuel C. Caldwell, four miles east of Charlotte, on Thursday, the 19th of December next, all the SLAVES, CROP, STOCK, and personal property of every description belonging to the estate; among which are, an extensive

Theological and Literary Library,
A four wheel family Carriage,
A geared Horse Grist-Mill, &c.

At the same time, all the lands will be rented.

As the greater part of the notes arising from the sale will be placed in the hands of the guardians of the minor heirs, a considerable indulgence may be expected, when the securities are unexceptionable.

Every person indebted to the estate, is requested to settle up; and all those having claims against the estate, are required to present them, as the law directs. Sale to continue from day to day. J. M'KNITT, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 27, 1826. 1w

Notice.

ON the 16th of this month, at the late residence of Elizabeth Pickens, dec. of Mecklenburg county, I shall offer for

Hire several valuable Negroes,

for one year: and, at the same time and place, the plantation whereon she lived will be rented for the same term of time. The said negroes and land belong to the estate of Wm. Pickens, dec'd. 1w ROBERT PICKENS,

Dec. 1, 1826. *Adm'r. for Wm. Pickens.*

Papers Lost.

THE subscriber lost a pack of NOTES, somewhere in Rowan, Cabarrus, or Mecklenburg: any person who might chance to find them, and will leave them with David Storke in Concord, shall receive a liberal compensation

ROBERT PICKENS.

December 1, 1826. 2t41

Notice.

AS I am anxious to remove to the country, I offer for sale, on very accommodating terms, the *House* and *Lot* on which I now reside, in the town of Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. The house is two stories high, 32 feet square, entirely new, and built of the best materials. For a *Public House*, I know of no situation in the village more eligible, being near the public square, where there is the best water in the state; in short, it is one of the most desirable situations in town. For terms, apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

JOHN R. ROBARDS.

December 6, 1826. 2t41

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail of Ashe county, N. C. a negro man who says his name is JIM, and says he belongs to Thomas B. Smartt, of Mecklenburg county, N. C. Jim is large and well-built, about 5 feet 11 inches high, pretty black, and appears to be about 30 years old. His owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

PAYTON COLVARD, *D. Sh'f.*

Nov. 28, 1826. 3t42

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends to commence the *Tanning Business* immediately, he therefore takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him, that a part of their dues at least must be paid by the next January court; if not, he will have to commence suit against all delinquents. And further, all who owe notes to the amount of $100 and upwards, are now informed, if they fail to attend to this notice by the 1st day of January next, either by not paying a part, or failing to place cotton to some amount in hand, that suit will be brought, and writs made returnable to the aforesaid court, (without respect to persons.) Green or dry Hides will be received in payment of debts; Goods or cash paid for them, to any amount, at my Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, at the usual prices. PAUL BARRINGER

October 18, 1826. 3mt45

Administrator's Sale.

ON Wednesday and Tuesday, the 12th and 13th of December next, I will offer at public sale, at the house of the late Haynes Morgan, Esq. deceased, in the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan county,

Some valuable Horses, Cattle, and Stock of every description;
Farming Utensils; Household Furniture;
A large quantity of Corn and Tobacco; and
The thorough-bred Stud *Duke of Cumberland.*

Also, will be hired, at the same time and place, a number of valuable Negroes.

A. R. JONES, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 24, 2826. 3t40

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will continue the *Dry Goods, Grocery* and *Commission Business*, in Cheraw, in his own name, and for his own account, at the old stand on Market street; where he expects soon to receive his usual supply of

Fall and Winter Goods;

which he will be prepared to sell at reduced prices, for cash or country produce.

WM. J. WILSON.

Cheraw, Nov. 1st 1826. 4t40

Public Notice.

TO ALL GOOD CITIZENS!

ON the night of the 5th inst. a dark bay mare was stolen from my premises, in Stokes county, on Dan river, 12 miles north of Stokes court-house: the mare was six years old, over 5 feet high, black mane and tail; no other marks recollected. I will give $25 for the mare and thief—so that the villain is confined in jail, and brought to justice; and all reasonable expenses paid. SAMUEL WELSH, Sen.

Nov. 12, 1826. 6t42

New Leather;

AND NEW TERMS for MAKING IT UP.

THE subscriber begs leave again to inform his old customers and friends, and the public in general, that he has received an assortment of the very best of *Calf* and *Seal Skins*; which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes,

after the most approved fashions, and at prices that it is hoped no one will hesitate to pay the cash down for.

I'm an en'my to all TRUST and delay:
I'll "trust to-morrow," if you'll "pay to-day."

I mean, in future, to deal on plain terms: those who will pay me cash for work, on delivery, shall be entitled to a deduction of 12 months legal interest from ordinary prices; and those who do not pay down for work, will have their accounts presented to them every three months, and the money or their notes required, or judgments will be taken: those to whom I am indebted, will of course be excepted from this rule. EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, Oct. 7, 1826. 31tf

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law October term, 1826: David Blalock *vs.* Nancy Blalock; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to her that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *exparte*, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt50

State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1826: Duncan McRae *vs.* John Woodie; attachment, levied, &c. Ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for four weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court to be held at the court house, in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, replevy or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand. Pr. fee, $2.

4t41 JOHN B. MARTIN, *Clk.*

Will be Rented,

ON the first day of January next, to the highest bidder, the large and commodious House and Lot, situated on Main street, a few doors east of the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury, belonging to the heirs of the late F. Coupee. THOMAS HOLMES, *Guardian.*

Dec. 1st, 1826. 3t41

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is *JACK*, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, *Jailor.*

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

Judge Murphey's Lottery.

IN consequence of the failure of several persons in whose hands Tickets had been placed for sale, to make returns to the Commissioner, of the Tickets which they had sold, the drawing of this Lottery did not commence at the time appointed; though it appeared probable, from the returns made, that a sufficient number had been sold to justify a commencement of the drawing. All persons having tickets for sale in this Lottery, are requested to continue the sale of them until the 5th of November next, and then report to the comissioner, Dr. *James Webb*, at Hillsboro, how many Tickets remain unsold, and their numbers.

The drawing will commence on the 4th Monday in November next; and it is hoped that a sufficient number of Tickets will be sold by that time, to justify the Commissioner in continuing the drawing from day to day, until it can be completed.

September 24th, 1826.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the *Western Carolinian*, Salisbury, $5 each. The scheme (which will be found on the first page of our paper) is a very good one, and holds out as great a chance to adventurers for obtaining Prizes, as that of any lottery now before the public. The prospect of *direct* personal gain, is the first and greatest inducement with all who purchase lottery tickets; but there are others, and scarcely less powerful inducements, for citizens of North-Carolina to purchase tickets in this lottery: every cent that is expended in this way, indirectly benefits all the people in the state, by contributing towards the publication of a correct "History of North-Carolina;" and will also minister to the relief of one of the most esteemed and useful citizens of the state.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1826. 27tf

State of North-Carolina, Wilkes county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October term, 1826: Vincent Reid *vs.* David Greer; original attachment: Summons as garnishees, William Judd, Joel Vannoy, John Tomlinson, and Thomas W. Wilson. It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another State; it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in January next, replevy and plead, to issue, or final judgment will be taken against him to the amount of Plaintiff's demand. Test: R. MARTIN, *Clk.*

November 13th, 1826. 44p

North Carolina, Buncombe county:

COUNTY Court, October term, 1826; James Greenlee *vs.* George and James Scott; Thos. Moore summoned as garnishee, &c. In this case, it having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, court ordered, that publication be made in the "Western Carolinian" two months, notifying them to appear at the next term of said court, at the court-house in Asheville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be taken by default.

8t43 Test: JOHN MILLER, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of Equity, Oct. term, 1826: Jesse Kerby, Executor of Samuel Kerby, decd, and John Houser, *vs.* Isaac Conrad, Samuel Stewart, Reuben Stewart, and David Stewart; Original bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that David Stewart, one of the defendants in this case, does not reside within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, for six weeks, that unless the said David Stewart appears at the next Court of Equity to be holden for Stokes county, at the Court-House in Germanton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso against them at that term, and the case set down for hearing ex parte. Copy from minutes.

6t40 Test: JOHN C. BLUM, *c. m. e.*

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Sessions, 1826: Benjamin Magness and John Roberts, admr's of Wm. Magness, *vs.* Joseph Magness; Original attachment, levied in the hands of Samuel Green, garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant, Joseph Magness, is not an inhabitant of this state; *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant, Joseph Magness, appear at our next Court of pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 2nd Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment by default will be entered up against him and made final.

Witness Isaac Craton, clerk of our said court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1826. ISAAC CRATON, *c. c.*

Price adv. $3. 6t4?

State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1826: James Kindall *vs.* John Freeman; attachment levied, &c. Ordered by the court; that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, replevy or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation made.

JOHN B. MARTIN, *Clk.*

Price adv. $2 50. 6t42

Valuable Lands for Sale

WILL be offered for sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 19th day of December next, on the premises, a valuable *Tract of Land*, lying in Iredell county, about three miles south of Statesville, on the great road leading from thence to Charlotte, containing about seven hundred acres; on which is a set of *Mills* now in the best repair, being nearly new, calculated for manufacturing Flour of the best quality: the Saw Mill is fixed on the most approved plan, and is situated convenient to large forests of good timber. A credit will be given for a part of the price, and a liberal indulgence extended upon approved security. Further terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

MOSES P. NICHOLSON.

Nov. 25th, 1826, 3t40p

Situation for a Tanner.

THE subscriber is the proprietor of a *Tan Yard*, situated in the south-western part of Iredell county; which has attached to it all the necessary buildings, fixtures, &c. for carrying on the *Tanning* and *Currying Business*; which he is desirous of leasing out, for a term of years. He also has a black man, who understands the business of tanning, who he will either sell, or hire to whosoever takes the above-mentioned premises. This establishment will afford a very good business to any one who will carry it on properly: and a great bargain may be expected by the person taking it. All applications will be promptly attended to. In writing, direct to Fallstown post-office, Iredell county, N. C. 37

November 14, 1826. JOSEPH BYERS.

Masonic Celebration.

THE anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, will be celebrated at Statesville, by the brethren of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 82, on the 27th of Dec. next. An address will be delivered by brother M. L. Hill. Brethren of neighboring Lodges are invited to attend.

JAMES THOMSON, *Sec'ry.*

Nov. 22d, 1826. 4t42

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnerships heretofore existing in Charleston, S. C. under the firm of *Conner and Wilson*, and in Cheraw, under the firm of *Wilson and Conner*, are, by our mutual consent, this day dissolved. The business of the Charleston concern will be attended to by H. W. Conner; and the affairs of the Cheraw establishment will be closed by William J. Wilson; to whom, those indebted to that concern, are desired to make immediate payment; and for which purposes, the parties have competent powers.

HENRY W. CONNER.
WM. J. WILSON.

Charleston, Nov. 1st, 1826. 4t49

Factorage & Commission BUSINESS.

THE concern of *Conner and Wilson* having been dissolved, the *Factorage and Commission* in Charleston will hereafter be continued in the name and for the individual account of the subscriber; who now respectfully tenders to the public his services for the transaction of business in his line.

In Cheraw, every facility in receiving and forwarding *Cotton* to my address, will be afforded by my former partner, Mr. Wilson, who will represent my interest in that place. The subscriber hopes, by his industry, punctuality, and attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage. HENRY W. CONNER.

Charleston, Nov. 1, 1826. 3mt49

Having withdrawn from the concern of Conner and Wilson, in Charleston, the subscriber respectfully recommends his former partner, H. W. Conner, to his friends, for a continuance of their patronage in his favor.

Nov. 1st, 1826. WM. J. WILSON.

LEATHER.

THE subscriber has on hand, at his Tan Yard near Salisbury, about 500 sides of heavy Philadelphia and other Tann'd

SOLE LEATHER.

Also, a large quantity of
Skirting, Hog-Skins
Calf-skins, Sheep-skins and
Upper Leather;

worthy the attention of persons at a distance, who work in that article; which he will dispose of on good terms, for cash.

WM. CHAMBERS.

Nov. 28, 1826. 26t67

Estate of James Dickey.

THE subscriber having, at the November term of Rowan county court, 1826, taken out letters of administration on the estate of *James Dickey*, late of Rowan county, dec'd. gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, will present them, properly vouched for, within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred a recovery, according to act of assembly in such case made and provided. WM. B WILSON, *Adm'r.*

Nov 23, 1826. 3mt50

Estate of Haynes Morgan.

HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of *Haynes Morgan*, Esq. late of Rowan county, dec'd. I desire all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all who have claims against it, are requested to bring them forward for settlement, within the legal time, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.

A. R. JONES, *Administrator.*

Mocksville, Nov. 24th, 1826. 3mt50

Final Notice.

BEING about to leave the place, the subscriber now calls on all those indebted to him, (or to the firm of Revell and Templeton) to come forward and make settlement,—if not by *bank notes*, by *notes of hand*: one or the other must be done by the 15th of December, or settlement will have to be made with an officer. *Necessity* compels me thus to act;—and you all know Necessity is a great tyrant.

MARTIN F. REVELL.

Salisbury, Nov. 11, 1826. 4t49

The Muse.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Hope has a charm that binds us
To life, in gloomy care;
Dispos'd she ever finds us
To drive away despair.

In fortune's fitful hour she smiles
Like star-light through the gloom;
Oppression's heavy hour beguiles,
Turns midnight into moon.

On Gazaza she turns her lucid eye,
Tho' ruin stalks abroad;
Exhorts her sons to live and die
For freedom and their GOD.

In dungeons deep, of light bereft,
The convict she sustains;
"What though on *Earth* no peace is left,
Death soon will end his pains."

Despair of life but feeds her flame,
And makes it brighter burn
In breasts by turpitude and shame
From life and freedom torn.

When Earth is veil'd from mortal eyes,
Heav'n opens on the view;
The mental vision seeks the skies,
And bids to crime adieu.

The soul, tho' guilty, leans on hope,
A friend that never fails;
The *Ball*, or *Guillotine*, or *Rope*,
Her cheering presence hails.

What urged the Martyr to the pile,
What made him choose to die?
'Twas *Hope's* divine, benignant smile,
That lighted up his eye.

Hope saw beyond the starry blue
A brighter world than this;
She stronger still, and stronger grew
To *faith*, and call'd it bliss.
Let fortune play her freaks again
With me—a fig care I;
She cannot quench, she cannot maim
The spark that soars on high.

HOPE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JEPTHAH'S DAUGHTER.

It is astonishing how little has been written or spoken upon that most exalted of all the sacrifices ever made by mere mortals, which is recorded in the eleventh chapter of the Book of *Judges*. The divine historian has not even given us the name of the fair victim. Jepthah, returning from the slaughter of twenty cities, and the complete conquest of the enemies of Israel, rashly vowed, that, *whatsoever should come forth out of the doors of his house to meet him, should surely be the Lord's*, and should be sacrificed with fire! His daughter, an only daughter, for she is emphatically called "the daughter of Jepthah the Gileadite," indeed an only child, gay in all the loveliness of youth and beauty, and animated to enthusiasm by the prospect of her brave father's approaching triumph, *came out to meet him with timbres, and with dances*, unconscious of the awful doom to which she was destined! When, in all the agony of regret and sorrow, he announced to her the vow which he deemed irrevocable, how dignified her composure, how unparalleled her heroism! She resorted to no sophistical evasions to avert the blow that impended over her; scarcely condescended to express regret for her untimely fate. *My father, if thou hast opened thy mouth unto the* LORD, *do to me according to that which hath proceeded out of thy mouth; forasmuch as the* LORD *hath taken vengeance for thee of thine enemies, even of the children of Ammon.* All she requested was that herself and the companions of her infantile pleasures might be permitted to wander for two months upon the lonely mountains, to prepare herself for a death more glorious than that of the most celebrated hero of ancient or of modern ages. Compared with this, how trifling the boasted sacrifice of *Iphigenia*, a story, indeed, which from the silence of Homer, who could neither have forgotten nor despised an incident so suited to his taste, and so capable of embellishing his poem, we ought to regard as altogether fabulous.

Sweet simplicity of the patriarchal ages, ennobled by self-devotion more sublime than that of Codrus and of Curtius! It is the business of a soldier and a king to die in the field of battle, but what could a poor rural girl feel of martial enthusiasm or expect of future fame?

The happiness and influence of women, both as wives and mothers, and indeed in every relation, so much depends on their *temper*, that it ought to be most carefully cultivated. We should not suffer girls to imagine that they can balance ill humour by some good quality or accomplishment; because, in fact, there are none which can supply the want of temper in the female sex.

FROM THE BARTHAM PATRIOT.

Sir: As the season for wet feet and their attendant consequences is approaching, you are desired to publish the following recipe for rendering boots and shoes water proof, for the public good:

Take Gum Elastic, commonly called *Indian Rubber*, cut it into fine shreds, and put about one ounce of it into a half pint of Seneka oil, or petroleum. Let the mixture stand about a week, at the end of which time the gum will be dissolved, and a thick elastic varnish formed, which may be applied to the boots or shoes with a brush, and will be absorbed by the leather—the varnish to be applied once a day till the leather is saturated, when the shoes will be perfectly water proof, and rendered soft and easy to the feet. If, in the preparation of leather, this varnish was used instead of common tanner's oil, the object would be more perfectly attained. Seneka oil is produced in our country in great abundance, and costs little, if any, more than tanner's oil, and the gum elastic is very cheap. I made the discovery, that gum elastic may be dissolved in Seneka oil, about a year since, and now publish it *pro bono publico*.

GIDEON B. SMITH.

BACHELORS.

The witty editors of the *Boston Lounger* make the following satirical remarks on the project for laying an additional tax upon bachelors:

"Bachelors must be taxed, doubtless; but the deuce of it is, have the wretches got sufficient cash, credit or friends, to pay the exaction? The whole vagabond race of them are eternally whining about poverty, until people are worn to death with their querulousness. Would it not be better to have them publicly whipped and branded? Or, (as they continue to burn up widows in India,) suppose we have an annual bonfire of bachelors? This last project would be agreeable to our ancient single ladies.

"Since the last 29th of February, the increase of bachelors in this city has been so considerable as to excite the most lively apprehensions in the bosoms of the fair. The number of those infatuated young m tion to those actually mortgaged, was ascertair of taking the census, to like the quantity of rot a fresh box, which is mt enough to affect the con ty. If bachelors will be wilful as to shrink from the married state, mau ness of the times and t ment of the fair, it is they should be numbe like dogs. Mr. Slocu ling the public treasury porkets of the pennyle peculiarly ingenious. it may be carried into ration, before the cripp race of Benedicts sha to crawl off to a mor mate."

COTTON AND

A DIALOG

Said Cotton to Corn, t'o
As they met and exch
(Squire Corn in his cabri
Poor Cotton half fami

"Great Squire, if it is'n
To hint at starvation!
Look down on a poor hu
And give him some b

Quoth Corn, then, in answer to Cotton,
Perceiving he meant to make *free*—
"Low fellow, you've surely forgotten
The distance between you and me!

To expect that we, peers of high birth,
Should waste our illustrious acres;
For no other purpose on earth
Than to fatten curst calico makers!

That bishops to bobbins should bend—
Should stoop from their Bench's sublimity,
Great dealers in *lawn* to befriend
You contemptible dealers in dimity!

No—vile manufacture! ne'er harbour
A hope to be fed at our boards:—
Base offspring of Arkwright the barber;
What claim can'st *thou* have upon Lords?

No—thanks to the taxes and debt,
And the triumph of paper o'er guineas,
Our race of Jemmys as yet
May defy your whole rabble of *Jenneys!*"

So saying—whip, crack, and away
Went Corn, in his cab. through the throng,
So madly, I heard them all say,
Squire Corn would be *down* before long!

London Times.

Easy way to cure CORNS.

Macerate the feet for half an hour, two or three nights successively, in a pretty strong solution of soda or lees of potash. The alkali dissolves the indurated cuticle, and the corn falls out spontaneously, leaving a small excavation, which soon fills up.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ARTICLES.

A new leaf is turned over in the philosophy of falling bodies. We are informed in a late paper, that two balls, of the same shape and density, the one weighinig a pound and the other an ounce, being dropped, simultaneously from the belfrey of a meeting house, the little ball went ahead of the big one for some time, and betting was three to one in its favor—when lo! and behold! all of a sudden, the big ball shot ahead of the little one, and came to the ground first. It is not a little puzzling to philosophers, how the little ball came to get the advantage in the first part of the distance, and why, having once got the advantage, it did not maintain it throughout. Alas! for the short-sightedness of Philosophers! A member of a jocky club could solve the difficulty in the snapping of a whip. He would tell you at once, in jocky phrase, that the big ball overtook the little one, and finally won the *race*, solely by its superior *bottom*.

The operation of *crushing* the *stone in the bladder*, was performed at the Hotel Dieu in Paris, on the 23d of September, in the presence of Baron Dupuytren, several Physicians, and all the pupils of the Medical School. The operation was completely successful, as it was performed with great facility, and gave so little pain to the patient that he betrayed a disposition to fall asleep. *U. S. Telegraph.*

AFFECTING HEROISM.

During the rebellion in Ireland, a man was tried and condemned for disaffection, to whom it was offered to have his sentence of death changed into transportation, if he would make some discoveries. After some consultation however, with his wife and family, he sent for the officer of the guard, and told him he was ready for execution. "We must all die, please your honour," said he calmly, "sooner or later: for my part, I am sure of dying in the midst of my people. Many a tear will be dropped, and many a song sung over me, and my children's children will talk of my wake and my funeral; but if I go into foreign parts, though I save my life for a time, I must die at last and lie

in the pursuit of intellectual acquirements, and conquest of mental difficulties, can emulate the courage and perseverance of Hercules, without seeking to use his club, or wear his lion skin; and who can sacrifice to the Muses without neglecting the Graces.

The following simile, in one of Tobin's comedies, is said to have been levelled at Cumberland:—"He sits there in his closet expecting inspiration, like an old rusty conductor, *waiting for a flash of lightning.*"

Hydrophobia.—Huzart first made the observation, that horses, sheep and cows, which had become mad from the bite of a rabid dog, did not possess the power of communicating the disease to other animals by bite, even if they laboured under hydrophobia in the highest degree.

EPIGRAM.

An epigram should be, if right,
Short, simple, pointed, keen and bright,
A lively little thing;
Like wasp, with taper body bound
By lines, not many, neat and round,
All ending in a sting.